THE BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. XLI.] TUESDAY, 5 NOVEMBER, 1833. [NO. 2286.

ON Friday next, the 8th inst. MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO. will sell by Public auction at his Residence in Rampart Row, the Household Furniture and Property of John Mill, Esq. embarking for Europe. Comprizing—Plate, Plated ware, Glass and Porcelain Hanging Lamps and Wallshades, Book cases, Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes; Cooking utensils &c. &c. appertaining to a small establishment.

The property may be viewed to-morrow, Wednesday, the 6th Instant, and until the time of sale.

Terms,-*Cash*, and the goods to be cleared away forthwith.

NOTICE.

IN THE PRESS AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

AN Account of the origin, and present condition, of the TRIBE OF RAMOOSEES, with the LIFE OF OOMIAH NAIK.

BY,

CAPTAIN MACKINTOSH.

Dedicated by permission, to the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF CLARE.

Applications for Copies should be made as soon as possible to MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE, & CO., as only a limited number will be printed.

The work will form a small Octavo Volume. Price, 5 Rupees per copy.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1833.

FOR Sale, at Messrs. LECKIE AND CO'S. Godowns,—

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Sherry, Amontillado, cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 15 per doz.

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Hock, Growth of Hockheimer, in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 20 per doz.

Ditto. ditto, Rudescheimer in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 30 per doz.

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Sauterne, in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 20 per doz.

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Apply to SHAPOORJEE NASSERWANJEE.

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Bombay, 5th November, 1833.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1834, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

Courier Office, 5th November, 1833.

TO be let.—A commodious house with Godowns and Stables, in Hummum Street, No. 28. Apply to DINSHAW DADABHOY Ghandy, at the Shop of FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE and CO. in Forbes Street.

Bombay, 4th Nov. 1833.

A BUNCH OF KEYS found on Rampart Row on Friday last, has been [illegible] of the Printer of this [illegible] delivered to the owner

Bombay, 2d Nov. 1833.

[illegible] at the Courier Office—A [illegible]aining copies of the BOM[illegible]DAR and ALMANAC, print[illegible] Royal Paper for the present [illegible]ntaining Rules, Regulations, and [illegible]tter of local interest not previously [illegible]—Price 6 rupees per copy.

[illegible] Sale—Number XX of the ORI[illegible]NTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE. [illegible]NTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog—2 Reminiscences of the Fancy, [illegible] Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim,"—4 The Florikan,—5 A Bison Hunt,—6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India,—7 Captain Mundy,—8 Animals by their proper names,—9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment,—10 Lines for the O. S. M.—11 Native Pharmacopeia,—12 Hunters of Yore,—13 A Song,—14 [illegible]ting in the Southern Mahra[illegible]s,—15 An Epistle from the Northern Concan,—16 Steeple Chases,—17 Performances of Chester,—18 The Hunting and Shooting Diversions of the Boondelas,—19 A Sagacious Horse,—20 The Union Coach,—Races to Come, and the Racing Calendar.

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FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fine British built Ship PARKFIELD,—MC'AULAY, Commander, 500 Tons register. Her first voyage from England. This vessel has excellent accommodations for passengers, and is intended to be dispached early in December.—Apply to GISBORNE, MENZIES, AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fine fast sailing Ship ROYAL GEORGE, of 500 Tons, WILLIAM WILSON, Com mander, carries a Surgeon, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and will sail on the 15th December.

Plans of the Cabins may be seen on application to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO.

Bombay, 5th November, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON, OR LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship "MULGRAVE", JOHN COULSON, Commander, to sail from hence in all December, and has good accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. B. and A. HORMARJEE, or to Captain COULSON at their office.

Bombay, 4th November, 1833.

MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—The present appears to be a particularly favorable moment for drawing tho attention of subscribers to the inefficient state of our Military Fund: and if the following strictures should, happily, be the means of rousing them from that lamentable state of apathy, evinced by the general body, at the gradual but total change, which has been effected in the nature of the Institution itself, as well as in its rules, I shall feel amply repaid for the trouble of making them. It is but very recently that these changes have come to my notice, (why, it matters not,) and I offer the following observations, chiefly with a view to open the eyes of those, who, like myself, have hitherto quietly supposed, that so apparently well selected a body of Directors *must* be adequate, to judge of the best mode of directing the progress and action of an institution, of such high interest to our dearest feelings.

The Bombay military fund was originally established in 1816, for three distinct and well understood purposes,—viz: 1st—To assist and enable sick officers to visit their native country; who, without such aid, might fail in so doing, when necessary. 2dly.—To ensure a comfortable income to widows, left nearly or quite destitute on the death of their husbands, subscribers to the fund. 3dly.—To provide the means of respectably educating, and starting fairly in life the orphan children of subscribers.

These three objects of this "*benevolent*" Institution were at first directly and properly provided for; but have been gradually lost sight of, or entirely frustrated, by the repeated alterations, which the original rules have undergone, without attaining for the fund that stability and solvency, which was the declared motive for effecting them. That these measures *have* failed is sufficiently proved by the last circular, calling for the doubling of all minimums below the rank of Colonel; and more than hinting at farther sacrifices.

It is as well, before proceeding farther, to particularise some of the changes I advert to. The assistance afforded to sick officers has been, from time to time, materially lessened, and at length almost withheld by the proposed increase of minimum.—The pensions to widows, of all but Subalterns, have been greatly decreased; thereby virtually committing a breach of faith towards many wives, as well as husbands, who, but for the prospect of the comfortable provision, *insured*, as they in their simplicity thought, to the surviving widow and children, might never have set old Malthus at defiance!—The restriction in regard to the *income* of widows, the most salutary regulation in the code, has, under some flimsy pretext or other, been withdrawn; thereby changing it, from a charitable institution, to a *fund for pensioning rich widows:* who, by at once paying down the residue of the minimum (unpaid at the husband's decease) become the sole possessors of the full pension, derivable from the Fund; and the minimum to them thus becomes a dead letter or figure, as the pension is worth much more than the whole sum contributed.—The original regulations regarding benefits to children have been equally reduced and nullified. Their annuity has been decreased one fourth; the increased annuity the same; and if the child has the misfortune to inherit £90 per annum, it loses [illegible] claims upon a fund to which the father had subscribed thousands of rupees! If any branch of the military fund has been found more productive to its resources than another, it is that of the children; from the large contributions on their account, the greater number of casualties among them, and the comparatively small number on the annuity list (only double the number of widows!) and what are we to say of the charity of a fund, which denies aid to an orphan child, on the plea of it enjoying £90 a year, while it unreservedly bestows the full pension upon the widow of a rich man; thus tempting her to wish herself a widow for the purpose of increasing her income!—By the old rules, the widow very properly lost her annuity by a second marriage, regaining it on the demise of her second husband; the new regulations have given her half pension on the second marriage, under the hollow pretext, that it would induce second marriages, and so relieve the fund! By such poor sophistry have the fund's resources been crippled!

But it is invidious, as well as useless, to point out errors, without suggesting a remedy. Mine is simple, and effective, I think. Revert to the good old restriction regarding the income of widows and rigidly enforce it, and if the oath, originally prescribed for the widow, be deemed too slight a bar, to keep out the rich, how easy is it, to strengthen the obstacle, and to raise two or three additional ones, to exclude the proscribed: such as, the production of the husband's will—the oaths of the two nearest of kin (one of the husband's, and one of the wife's family), &c. &c. And obliterate the new rule granting half pension to widows on their second marriage. The fund's resources will be thus encreased, while the burthens upon it will be greatly reduced. By the last circular, the widows of 10 Colonels, &c. 9 Lieut. Colonels, &c. 10 Majors &c. 16 Captains, &c. 11 Lieutenants, &c. and 1 Ensign, total 57, were pensioned by the fund: about one half of these would thus cease to hang like a dead weight upon the institution; but even if one third only were included, the required object of relieving the fund would be attained: it would also prevent that excessive increase in future, so much dreaded, and justly dreaded, by the Directors themselves. The pen of charity might then be drawn, perhaps, through the restrictive clause relative to the income of children; and the institution once more claim the lost title of a "charitable fund." Nor could the parties, thus excluded, complain, with justice, of this measure; as they are at present pensioned contrary to the original intention and proper rules of the Society; whose legitimate object is, not the affluence of the few, but the comfort of the many. I am perfectly convinced, that if this course is not immediately adopted, it will and must eventually be so *when too late.*

It was my intention, to advert to several other topics, connected with this subject; but my letter is already, perhaps, too long: should it, however, be well received, I may be induced to address you again.

ARISTIDES.

Moofussil, 29th October, 1833.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. Falconer, Art. from Ahmedabad.
Lieut. G. K. Erskine, P. A. Horse, from Parkur.
Lieut. Carstairs 6th Regt. N. I. from Bhewndy.
Lieut. J. S. Ramsay, 4th N. I. from Panwell
Lieut. C. S. Mant, 6th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Col Sullivan, from do.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. E. Welland, Art. to Ahmednuggur.
Lieut. S. Turnbull, Art. to do.
Lieut. Henry Cotgrave, 15th Regt. N. I. to Bhooj.
Assist. Surg.—John Bourchier, 26th Regt. N. I. to Kulladghee.
Lieut. Bristow, H. M's. 6th Regt. to Deesa.
Lieut. Webber Smith, H. M's. 40th Regt. to London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

MARRIAGE,

At Belgaum, on the 28th October, Henry Allan Harrison, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, to Charlotte, daughter of the Reverend Charles Babington, Rector of Peterstow, Herefordshire.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 3d.—Ship Royal George, William Wilson, Master, from London. Left the Downs 2d July.

Passenger.—F. W. Swainstone, Free Merchant.

— Ship Eliza, Edward Follins, Master, from London the 4th, and the Downs 6th July

— 4th. Ship Parkfield, Kenneth McAulay, Master, from Liverpool, 6th July. Put into Port Louis on the 17th Sept. in distress from the loss of her Rudder in a Hurricane, off the Cape. On the 2d Oct., spoke the ship Star, from Madeira, in August, and stated that Miguel's squadron had surrended to Don Pedro's.

Passenger.—S. D. Murray, Merchant.

— Ship Mulgrave, John Coulson, Master, from London, 13th June.

DEPARTURE,

Nov. 3d.—French Brig Buffon, C. Passement, Master, [illegible]

Passengers.—Mr. [illegible] Duffunier, and C. Duffunier.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SLOOP OF WAR.—Ahmerst.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIGS.—Nautilus, and Euphrates.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER.—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.—Boyne, Bounty Hall, London, Gilmore, Sir Edward Paget, Earl of Eldon, Frances, Grace, Comala, Clairmont, William, Elora, Royal George, Eliza, Parkfield, and Mulgrave.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Maria, Cyrene, Good Success, Cavendish Bentinck, and Ann.
PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, and Amelia.
AMERICAN.—Henry Clay.
SWEDISH.—Ceres

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 5 NOVEMBER, 1833.

Since our last, several ships, a list of which will be found under the proper head, have arrived from England; but none of them afford any late intelligence. The *Parkfield*, which is one of the number, was obliged to put into Port Louis in distress, from the loss of her rudder in a hurricane off the Cape. Several other vessels appear to have suffered at the same time; and one we understand, which arrived here a short time since, was forced to throw large quantities of her cargo overboard.—The detention of some of the ships now due is probably owing to the same gale.

The arrivals above mentioned have put us in possession of several old papers, but the only thing of any interest we observe in them is a notice respecting the Deccan prize money in the Times of the 24th June. This will be found below, and we regret to say affords any thing but a satisfactory prospect to the claimants. The suspicions regarding defalcations to a large amount, it will be seen have been raised again, though, we should imagine without any ground whatever after the express declaration of Lord Althorp, about a year since, that the whole amount lost in consequence of the failure of agents and others to whom the prize funds had been entrusted, was under five thousand pounds sterling; and that, with the exception of that sum, they had been diminished only by the expenses of management and law charges. The real causes of the delay which has taken place appear to be the complicated nature of the claims which have been brought forward against the prize money, and the want of any inducement on the part of the individuals to whom these have been referred, to come to a decision speedily, or even at all, regarding them.

We are well aware, indeed, that certain commissioners are deeply interested in postponing the payment of the money as long as possible, either from being in possession of an annual income, or a handsome per centage from it while it remains in its present state. But, we believe they have no longer any influence on the mode of its distribution, and the blame of the delay, therefore, which takes place, must lie entirely with the law officers of the Crown.

We observe the suspension of the King's warrant, for the payment of the prize money, attributed in the Bengal Hurkaru to what is termed a "dexterous manœuvre" on the part of certain attorneys employed by Sir Lionel Smith and Sir T. Hislop, and an attempt made to cast the odium of the transaction on those gallant officers. Nothing, however, can be more unfair than this. For although they undoubtedly were instrumental in procuring the suspension, yet it was in opposition to that nefarious principle by which an officer at the distance of six hundred miles from the scene of operations in the Deccan, and who in no respect controlled the army there during the last war, was declared entitled to share in the captures it made. So far, therefore, from being the effects of a "dexterous manœuvre" or having any thing unfair in it, the result we are inclined to believe will prove the suspension to have been the only means of preventing an act of gross injustice to a large portion of the Deccan army.

CALCUTTA.

A Court was held on Thursday, for the purpose of swearing in Sir John Peter Grant, as Second Puisne Judge,—and a salute was fired from the guns of Fort William, to announce the event. The restoration of Sir John to his former honors, is hailed with general satisfaction.—*Cal. Courier, Oct.* 19.

The appointment of Mr. Holt Mackenzie (which, however, can be regarded only as a promise) as Governor of the new Presidency in Central India, is an event which we hail with much satisfaction, notwithstanding the conflicting opinions entertained in the Civil Service respecting his measures of finance, and the tendency of the views he has advocated; among the most objectionable of which is the doctrine of Mill, that the entire rental of the land ought to be treated as the property of the State, and that it has been a mistaken policy to admit any other proprietor. We hail the appointment, however, because Mr. Mackenzie combines the most ample knowledge of Indian affairs with a very clear head, unwearied application to business, a liberal enlightened mind, and an excellent address, full of amenity, and never marked by official hauteur or impatience. In the opinion of many, he is rather too much swayed by the genius of innovation: this disposition for change,—or, as we would fain call it, this desire of improvement,—has, perhaps, recommended him as a fit Governor for a Government yet to be formed, when great radical changes in the whole system of Indian administration are dictated by imperious necessity.—*Cal. Courier, Oct.* 17.

MOFUSSIL GROANS, JUNGLE WARRA.

Another day and another's gone,
And thus the weary hours lag on,
Cursed with the same unvaried scene,
The old and oft repeated theme,
Th' eternal drum's discordant sound,
The same dull faces grinning round,
Another day, another's gone—
And thus the weary hours lag on.

And time on leaden wings flits past,
To-day glides on to join the last,
And like a feverish morning dream,
Or sullen burst of a wintry gleam,
Mocks as with visions bright and warm,
That fade like the shadowy rainbow's [illegible]
Another day and another's gone—
And thus the weary hours lag [illegible]

The Judge, his daily office [illegible]
Of scourging backs, and [illegible]
The Colonel too, right [illegible]
Is patching up his [illegible]
Fe rs, God may [illegible]
So makes a va[illegible]
Another da[illegible]
And th[illegible]

The same dull story, trite and sear,
Still grates upon the tired ear;
His dirty wit, alas too true,
One, sports for want of else to do;
To please his wife one stays at home,
From door to door some idly roam:
And thus another day is gone—
And so the weary hours lag on.

And thus the hours lag slowly on
Till each succeeding day is gone—
To-morrow echo of to-day—
To-day the same as yesterday—
And, were it not that something new,
Drops in, dear Editors, from you,
To spur the lingering hours away,—
Th' eternal sameness of the day
Would make life like the trackless Ocean
Crossed with insensible *promotion*,
And quitted with as little sorrow!—
Such is the past-to-day, to-morrow

Ibid. MISERRIMUS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

Another letter (about the hundredth) has been sent to us by one of the sufferers under the procrastinated payment of the Deccan prize money. This is a painful and even disgusting business. How many years have elapsed since that Indian booty was bravely won? How many since, as the public understood, and the captors were taught to expect, it has been fairely and finally adjudicated? There is, we fear some mystery about the delay of this act of acknowledged justice. Where is the money? Was the whole, or any considerable portion of it, ever lodged in the hands of the ostensible agents appointed by the Commissioners,—we mean in those of a certain house of army agency, which failed within these three years? If so, the captors will have but a Flemish account of it. At all events, a motion ought to be made in Parliament upon the subject and the motion ought to be persisted in, to ascertain precisely the merits, or rather demerits, of this question, and how, and through whose default, it is, that poor officers and soldiers who fought and toiled in India during those arduous campaigns, under the Marquis of Hastings, have thus been robbed, for half a human generation, of all the fruits of their victories. For Generals, and others of that rank, it may not be so much matter; but none, except those who have sunk or are sinking under the grievance, can imagine the wretchedness which has been entailed upon the subordinate classes of the army by reason of this monstrous violation of positive right—this withholding of bread already and dearly earned. Hundreds of the claimants, or the representatives of hundreds, are, we have reason to believe, in consequence of it actually starving. If, on the other hand, no crime against the letter of the law has been committed—if all this hardship and misery have been incurred by innocent men, without attaching legal blame to any individual concerned as the cause of them—how horrible must be the system which creates or tolerates such proceedings, and how crying the demand for that amelioration of the prize courts, which yet, we doubt not, will be furiously resisted whensoever, on whatever solid grounds, or by whatsover high and upright authority, it comes recommended to Parliament. The "Deccan prize-money," if not a criminal, is at least a cruel case.—*Times, June 24.*

BARBADOES—SIR LIONEL SMITH.

SATURDAY EVENING.—A Barbadoes paper of the 15th ult., received this morning, contains two documents of some interest to those who desire to see a participation of equal rights and privileges among all classes of British subjects, being the address of the free coloured and free black population of Barbadoes to Sir Lionel Smith, on his taking the united government of that island, with St. Vincent, Tobago, and Grenada, in which they claim the privileges lately conferred by the British Government, but which remain hitherto a dead letter through the want of being acted upon and seconded by the different colonial governments. The following extracts from the address which is well drawn up, will show the manner in which the petitioners set forth and seek to establish their claims:—

"Your Excellency's predecessors in government invariably found, on their arrival here, two classes of free subjects, not more distinguished by complexion than by political enactments and social customs. Your Excellency must be aware, that during the administration of your Excellency's immediate predecessor, Sir James Lyon, the political struggle of the free coloured and free black inhabitants, to obtain an acknowledgement of equal rights with the other free class, was crowned with success.

"As far as legislative enactments could remove the unnatural and impolitic distinctions between us and our white fellow-subjects, those distinctions have been removed. It, however, yet remains with the Executive to put us in the actual enjoyment of those rights, or just claims to which the Legislature could only acknowledge. Until this shall have been done, the legislative enactment which acknowledges those claims is but a dead letter. The distinctions are, in reality still kept up; and are now rendered, in consequence of that enactment, more obviously invidious, and more galling to those whose prejudice they operate.

"We beg to assure your Excellency that the community can be more convinced [illegible] are of our inability as a [illegible] our white fellow-subjects [illegible] consequent respectabi- [illegible] that, owing in part to [illegible] under which we [illegible] comparative- [illegible] reasonably expect to participate with the other free class, in the fruition of those social and political advantages which should result from an acknowledged equality of rights.

"All, therefore, that we ask, that we expect, and we hope reasonably, is, that the few who are qualified will be admitted to participate with their equals of the other side. The exultation of these must indirectly tend to the exultation of our whole body and as places of public trust and emoluments are at the disposal of your Excellency as head of the Executive, should your Excellency practically admit the justice of our claims, your Excellency will have insured the heartfelt gratitude, not only of those who may be immediately benefited by it, but of the whole free coloured and black body.

"We verily believe—we have indeed had indubitable practical proof—that there are some individuals of the opposite class who never contemplated that the legislative enactment which acknowledged our rights was to be more than nominally beneficial, and who will, therefore, view with displeasure any attempt of the Executive to raise the most worthy individual of our body. We, however, beg to sssure your Excellency that we are only desirous of convincing your Excellency of the justice of our claims. If we should succeed in this, we feel assured that that individual whom the Administration of Earl Grey has invested with more than ordinary powers, will never, for a single moment, hesitate between the doing of his duty and the dread of incurring the displeasure of those whom every virtuous man must be proud to have displeased.

"We beg to assure your Excellency that only the certainty that no individual of our body will ever be officially recommended to your Excellency for public situations could have induced us to bring our claims before your Excellency. Whether your Excellency's decision be favourable to us or not, we are assured that, that that decision will be a just one.

"In conclusion, we beg to assure your Excellency of our unshaken loyalty to our beloved Sovereign; of our determination to stand forth, as we have hitherto done, in defence of the laws, in the maintenance of the authority of the British Government in this island, and in co-operation with that Government, by whomsoever administered, in the furtherance of any measure having a tendency to promote the impartial distribution of justice to all classes in the community, and the permanent welfare and security of the island as a British colony."

Annexed is the reply of Sir Lionel Smith to the above:—

"Gentlemen,—I cannot reply that I have received your kind address with unmixed satisfaction, because, though I acknowledge you have much to complain of there is a tone of impatience and reproach in your language, which may rather baffle than accelerate my means of doing you justice.

"Sir James Lyon, a liberal minded and honourable man, did much for you, and under his influence, until I read your address, I still hoped more was in progress.

"You will have understood that I was not indifferent to your participating with your white fellow-subjects in official employment, by the allusion I made on opening the session, without any intercourse with you, to your being excluded from holding commissions in the militia.

"I am not yet sure that I can rectify this of my own power, in consequence of the Local Militia Act, but the whole subject shall be brought under the consideration of the Colonial Secretary of State, and I hope eventually to congratulate you on the extinction of this degrading disability.

"You are, in my opinion, not only fully entitled and qualified to be raised also to confidential civil employments, but I consider it very desirable, at this moment, that you should be appointed magistrates in particular. The energies, rectitude, and integrity to be found among you would insure benefits to the public in your discharge of those duties; but as much as I wish to see this wise and just measure adopted, I have not the power to do it without the concurrence of His Majesty's Council. Should I fail in gaining their support for you, I will seek for these powers from home.

"Parliament very recently passed a bill to admit of various natives of India sitting upon juries and to act as magistrates. These are Parsees, Hindoos, Mussulmans and Mahrattas, as various in religion as they are in caste, none of them professing Christianity. The native population in India, compared with the European, is proportioned as millions are to thousands, This measure was opposed with the usual obstinacy of prejudice by the Court of Directors, but in my opinion, and I gave evidence before the House of Commons on the occasion, it strengthened the British power in India more than 100,000 bayonets could have done.

"In the native army of that country also natives are commissioned officers, in the field a native aide-de-camp is allowed to general officers.

"The contrast of this system towards a whole body of well-deserving Christians and loyal subjects in this country is truly unfortunate, and cannot be too soon abandoned.

"With these sentiments, you may rely on my best support and assistance.

"Government-house, May 13."

SETTLEMENT OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

The papers on this subject occupy above 120 pages of the General Appendix, which together with the evidence that has been given may be considered as carrying the question of Free Settlement in the most triumphant manner. The advantages to India arising from the settlement of numbers, and yet the Directors think that *one attorney a year*, and *one clerk in four years* for all India, are all that is requisite. As for merchants, or as the Directors term them "Commercial, speculators, whether in the character of principals or factors," it is candidly acknowledged that the "Court have always looked with considerable jealousy to applications from this description of persons," this its a plain avowal that they have systematically opposed the growth of free trade; but as in the case of the settlement of Europeans in India, it has increased in spite of all their oppositions, though not to the extent that it would have done and will do under proper regulations.

Next to commercial speculators, we find another class of speculators, subject to the ordeal of the Directors—to wit the ladies—"It has been the practice of the Court before complying with the applications of ladies, to ascertain that the applicants are persons of fair reputation!" this, no doubt, accounts for the high estimation in which the ladies of India are held, the Directors allow none to go out but those of the most unblemished reputation. What sort of ordeal they undergo we are not informed, and perhaps we ought not be inquisitive on this point; we are surprised, however, that the Directors have not, as in other cases, pointed out the advantages of resorting to *native talent*, *powers of imitation*, and *frugal habits*; but they are by no means communicative on this subject which we regret exceedingly.

The number of licenses granted to all descriptions of persons (except females) was but 153 in four years, and the object of the letter to Mr. Canning was to induce him to refrain from granting licenses (which in a few instances had been done by the Board of Control) to parties who had been refused them by the Court of Directors. If Mr. Canning had agreed to this the Directors would have had no check over them, and might have reduced the number of licenses then granted; even with this check over them, the total number of licenses granted in eighteen years is but 1,253 at the rate of less than eighty a-year, the evil is not merely to be estimated by the number who were refused licenses, but by those who were deterred from applying for licenses, some of whom went out to India without them and others, perhaps by far the major part, remained at home.

This is a melancholy exhibition of despotism in its dotage; the attempts to devise all the wants of society at a distance of 15,000 miles, and to regulate the labours of individuals, could have been ventured upon only by those who imagining themselves to be oracles in other men's matters, have been convicted of profound ignorance in their own.

Annexed to the letter of the Directors are a variety of extracts commencing in 1775, and containing the opinions of some half dozen of individuals against the settlement of Europeans in India; circumstances in [illegible] much altered since that period, and, therefore, the wisdom and experience of the past age, will be but blind guides in the present age. Amongst the authorities quoted by the Directors, we find named the Marquis Cornwallis, that opinion refers to his own times, but his authority is also quoted in favour of the settlement of Europeans, whenever the circumstances of India should become what they now are.

We shall take an early opportunity to resume this important subject, in reference particularly to the plan contemplated by Government in Mr. Grant's Paper of Hints.—*East India Magazine for May.*

THE NAUTICAL ALMANAC.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. Lyall, the member for the city, having represented to the Admiralty that inconvenience was likely to arise to commanders of ships bound upon distant voyages, in consequence of the *Nautical Almanac* for 1834 not having yet been published, has received the following letter from Sir James Graham, explanatory of the causes of the delay which has taken place in its publication:

"Admiralty, June 6, 1833.

Sir,—In further answer to your letter of May 30th, inquiring when the *Nautical Almanac* for the year 1834 may be expected to be published, I have the pleasure to acquaint you that the *Almanac* is completed, and would have been published this day if a sudden attack [illegible] had not prevented the superintending the introduction, which [illegible] cessary.

"Howmuchsoever I may [illegible] that occurred, it is a satisfact[illegible] state, on the authority of those [illegible] to form a just estimate of its [illegible] sacrifice of time and expence in [illegible] its present improved and enlarged [illegible] fully compensated by the introduction [illegible] additions and alteration adapted eq[illegible] all the purposes of practical astronomy [illegible] at sea or on shore.

"Among these may be reckoned th[illegible] tant points—

"1. Of the moon's place being given [illegible] hour of the day, which was before li[illegible] moon and midnight.

2. The places of the four bright planets for every day, which were heretofore given for seven days.

3. The lunar distances from the planets are now given, as well as those from the fixed stars.

"And I have further the pleasure to state, that notwithstanding the expense incurred by these and many other improvements, the cost price will not be increased.

"The *Almanac* for the year [illegible]1836 are expected to be ready for publication before the expiration of the present year.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"J. R. G. GRAHAM.

"G. Lyall, Esq., M. P., Winchester-house."

—*Times, June 17.*

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TORY AND RADICAL COALITION.

Who can touch pitch without defilement?

What is our quarrel with the Whig Ministers? That they have strongly inclined to Toryism in office. How do certain shallow and intemperate persons who call themselves Radicals propose to resent this fault? Why, forsooth, by supporting Tories against Whigs! Lord Ingestrie, reeking with the corruption of Hertford, offers himself for South Staffordshire against Mr. Littleton, and certain of the Radicals coalesce with the Tories to return so worthy a representative. This is disgraceful. The Radicals stultify themselves by becoming thus the cat's paw to the Tory party. It is doing the Devil's work for the sheer shame of it. Whatever may be the demerits of the Whigs, the Tories cannot be improved by them. The Tories are as vicious now as they were when the Whigs came in, and the Whigs are in disgrace because they are too like the Tories. What single popular object would be promoted by such a man as Lord Ingestrie, and what foul shame would it have been to professed Reformers to have returned a candidate stained with the Hertford debauchery. True, it would have spited the Whigs, but it would have also disgraced the Radicals. Let us have nothing to do with these devices of faction. If a Whig be not entitled to support, his unworthiness can create no claim in a thorough-paced Tory. There are well-meaning and honourable Tories whom it might be right to support against the more unprincipled Whigs, as there are well-meaning and honourable Whigs whom it would be right to support against the more unprincipled Tories; but Lord Ingestrie, fetid with the odour of Hertford, was not of the former class. We abhor coalitions of extreme parties. The Whigs of the general election said "Choose a Conservative rather than a Radical." This was worthy of their party, but it is not worthy of the Radicals, with the littleness of retaliation to imitate them, and say, "Choose the Tory rather than the Whig." We say, in all cases choose the better man and if both be bad, let their factions settle the matter between them as they can, and don't be answerable for giving to an ill-disposed man the opportunity of doing mischief in the Legislature.

The attempted coalition of the Tories and Radicals of South Stafford has failed, we are willing to suppose, because both parties felt the dishonesty of such a union. The Ministerial papers have dwelt much on the connexion of Lord Ingestrie with the deliquencies of Hertford but one of the legal oracles of their party, the Solicitor-General, had taken this ground from under their feet, or else had given them occasion to rebuke his hyprocrisy, for in a discussion on the Hertford corruption, Sir John Campbell lamented in good set terms, that the services of two such [illegible]less and unexceptionable persons as the ex-members were lost to the House and the country through the venality of the electors. This servile, hypocritical trash passed unrebuked, unnoticed—no one even asked who tempted the venality of the voters, if the two Lords interested in the success of the bribery were blameless. The Lord Ingestrie of the Solicitor-General's report was a fair rival for Mr. Littleton, or a Cato himself.—*Examiner, June* 2.

[illegible]TERSBURGH, MAY 22.

[illegible]wing accounts from the [illegible]iar Iskelessi:—

[illegible] of troops, which ar[illegible]pril, under the com[illegible] Ostroschtschenka, [illegible]y to the joy of the [illegible] proceeded in due [illegible] detachment was [illegible]ost flattering man[illegible]p, General Mus[illegible] of his Sovereign. [illegible]srew Pacha, had [illegible]asure to give the [illegible]e advantages and [illegible] first arrived. The [illegible] oxen and sheep as a [illegible]ses from his own sta[illegible]nd mules for the regi[illegible]e Sultan's guard, who [illegible]ith our soldiers, are fre[illegible]quently mustered by General Muravieff. By the Sultan's desire, the same regulations for the duty in camp as in our army are introduced among them: thus, they have taken our daily reports and daily deliver such in the Turkish language to General Muravieff The good understanding between them and our troops increases every moment.

The Sultan having expressed a wish to view the whole Russian detachment, Muschir Ahmed Pacha came to the camp to consult with General Muravieff on the order to be observed in this review, which took place on the 27th of April. At 1 o'clock the Sultan arrived in a boat at the landing-place. When the Sultan was in a line with the Standard frigate, lying at anchor there, it saluted him with 21 guns, and the crew that manned the yards loudly cheered him. On his landing he was saluted with the same number of guns by the artillery. At the landing-place he was received by the Seraskier Pacha, by Muschir Amed Pacha, and Tahir Pacha, with many other officers of the Porte. On our side he was received by General Butenieff, and all the admirals, captains, and other officers who were not kept away by their duty were present. The Sultan, in Hussar uniform, sabre, and red cap, mounted a horse richly caparisoned, and, accompanied by the above-mentioned persons, rode towards the troops. General Muravieff rode to meet him, and presented him the list of the number of the troops in the Turkish language, with a plan of the parade. The Sultan took the list, and then rode along the line. Besides the whole of the land troops there were two battalions of marines, a battalion of the Turkish body-guard, seven squadrons of light cavalry, and six pieces of cannon. As the Sultan passed by the troops he saluted them in the Russian language. He had caused Muschir Ahmed Pacha to write down for him on the preceding evening this form of salutation, as well as some words with which he thanked the troops after the conclusion of the review. His voice was lost amidst the loud uninterrupted huzzas that accompanied him. He said that he wished to salute them all, but his voice could not be heard for the cries of the soldiers. General Muravieff answering that their acclamations were spontaneous and arose from the joy of the men, the Sultan expressed with warmth his satisfaction at the devotedness of the Emperor, who so kindly assisted him. After the Sultan had ridden along the whole line, he halted opposite his kiosk, built in the valley. The troops defiled twice before him. He then rode once more past the troops, and then came to the kiosk to receive the company placed as a guard there, and the officers of the regiment that had been reviewed. Among them were some Turkish soldiers who, by the Sultan's desire, had been measured for the unforms in the Turkish fashion by our tailors. Here General Muravieff presented to the Sultan a plan of the camp, indicating the several description of troops, with which the Sultan was extremely pleased. He then desired the troops to be dismissed which had been drawn up mean time opposite the kiosk, in the form of a square, with the side to the kiosk open. The Sultan then went into another apartment, and in a few minutes came out in a different dress, like that of the Cossacks, with a sword by his side. Another horse was brought him, and he proceeded to the landing-place, promising to visit our fleet after the festival of the Beiram. As soon as the Sultan had seated himself in the boat, he began to examine the plans. At his departure he was again saluted with 21 guns from the artillery on shore, and also by the frigate as he passed it.

The Sultan, during the whole time, manifested the most condescending affability to our troops. He was contented, cheerful, and extremely attentive; inquired about the superior commanders, the subsistence of the troops, and showed great interest for the sick. At the request of general Muravieff, he ordered an old frigate to be placed at his disposal, which the General intended to use as in hospital, and which is indispensible since the arrival of the second division.

The Sultan declared his willingness to order a ship of the line, instead of a frigate, if necessary, for the use of the sick. Among the spectators at the review were the Austrian Minister, the Prussian and Danish Ambassadors, the Foreign Consuls, and many officers of the several Legations in Constantinople. The four Turkish cannons belonging to the artillery of the body Guard, which were brought to the camp for the review, remain there with the two that were there before with the detachment. The troops of this detachment have gained the entire approbation of our officers by their unabated zeal, good conduct, and strict subordination. Lieutenant-General Muravieff testified his satisfaction in a flattering order of the day on the 24th of April, which is subjoined, as an interesting incident in the events of the day. It was desired by general Muravieff to Muschir Pacha, to whose unwearied exertions, as Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Body Guard, its fine condition is ascribed.—*Times, June,* 4.

THE ART OF BOMBOOLING.

Unless by supposing with *Hudibras* that the pleasure is as great of being cheated as to cheat, it is impossible to account for the perseverance of dupes who walk into the snares of which they have before had experience.

A deputation from St. Paul's Covent Garden having waited on Lord Althorp to complain of surcharges, which he *promissd* (Lord Althorp always promises) to investigate—

Colonel Evans regretted that his Majesty's Government had not found it practicable to remit the whole of the House Tax, which would have afforded great relief to the public in general.

Lord Althorp. It is certainly a subject of regret that we have not been enabled to do so; but we have been surrounded with difficulties. It is too late, however, this Session to accomplish that object.

His Lordship's manner and mode of expression impressed the deputation generally with the assurance that he would be favourable next Session to a remission of the House Tax.

Colonel Evans. My Lord, although unconnected with our present mission, now we are here, perhaps your Lordship would allow us to ask you whether the Government have any intention to propose a reduction in the rate levied on the inhabitants of the several parishes in the metropolis for the maintenance of the police force?

Lord Althorp. Oh! certainly. A plan has just been completed, and will very shortly be submitted to Parliament to effect that object.

Colonel Evans. Would your Lordship be kind enough to inform us what reduction is contemplated?

Lord Althorp. It is intended that a fourth at least shall be taken from the gross amount now paid by the metropolitan parishes, and that the country at large shall contribute to supply that deficiency.

Colonel Evans regretted that one half of the amount was not taken off, particularly as the police force might now be said to be a national force—indeed they were as much so as the troops or the Guards.

Lord Althorp (with a smile) observed: No, not quite so, Colonel Evans. The police force, however, partake in some degree of a national force and as such, the country at large ought to contribute a portion of the expense incurred in their maintenance.

The deputation expressed the satisfaction which they felt at hearing the proposed reduction in the police rate, and the course which his Lordship intended to pursue with regard to the surcharges; and having thanked the Noble Lord for the kind and courteous reception they had met, they withdrew, highly satisfied with the result.

How honest Lord Althorp must have laughin his sleeve at the gulls who thus greedily bit at the bare hook! Why all this is precisely a repetition of the farce of deceit which has been played off upon almost every deputation for every reduction or repeal of taxes within the last six months. It is thus the persons interested in the remission of the taxes on knowledge were deceived. They were all given to understand that the thing was to be done. In all the interviews

His Lordship's manner and mode of expression impressed the deputation generally with the assurance that he would be favourable next Session to a remission.

The same deceit was practised on the complainants of the Assessed Taxes. Oh, yes! He is always very promising. His intentions are always excellent, but he is never bound by his intentions. He condemns and he continues; he says the law should and shall be amended, but when the appointed time comes he says that too much has been inferred from his own individual wishes, and that the state of the revenue will not permit of experiments for "*speculative advantages.*" To expect performance from Lord Althorp's promises is to expect grapes from a bramble. We wonder that Colonel Evans played a part in such a gross farce. How could he assume the face to act as if he believed one word Lord Althorp said.

We question whether any public man has disavowed words so frequently as Lord Althorp, and so frequently had the disavowal met with an assertion that he *did* use the words disavowed, sometimes denied by many witnesses. The expression that the Factory Commissioners should have employed a short-hand writer was attributed to Lord Althorp, and Lord Stormont asked in the House with what truth.

Lord Althorp said, in the answer he had made on the former occasion he had not expressed his opinion that the evidence ought to be taken by a short-hand writer. He had observed that the evidence ought certainly to be taken in such a way as to render it fit to be laid upon the table of the House and he could now assure the Noble Lord that such would be the case.

Lord Ashley allowed that the Noble Lord knew best what he had stated; but he (Lord Ashley) must say, *upon his word of honour, that the Noble Lord had observed to him that he had no hesitation in saying that a short-hand writer ought to be employed.*

Now Lord Althorp or Lord Ashley may be right or wrong, but it is odd that this sort of thing so ofter happens to Lord Althorp. —*Examiner, June* 9.

A STORM IN A STEAMER.

We, some time since, noticed, under the title of "Overboard he went," an affray which took place on board the Adelaide steamer, off Putney Bridge. It will be recollected, that, last summer, the Adelaide, which is a small vessel, intended for the accommodation of private parties, was taken by a party of ladies and gentlemen for an excursion to Richmond. While waiting off Whitehall for the embarkation of the company, two persons—an attorney, named Dean who lives in Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, and a short-hand-writer, named Walsh, living in Howard-street, Strand—thought proper to go on board; and, although asked whether they belonged to the party (from which circumstance they were fully apprized that it was not a passage-boat), they made an agreement with one of the men at the helm to pay eighteenpence each for their passage. It was soon discovered that strangers had intruded, and one of the guests, thinking they were friends of some of the visitors who were yet expected, politely addressed them, and remarked, that as the persons by whom they were invited had not yet come, he would be happy to introduce them; upon which they explained, that they did not belong to the party, but that they had received permission of *the Captain* to remain. To this the gentleman replied, "If that is the case, I can have no objection." It was shortly afterwards ascertained, that permission had not been given by the Captain, but by one of the men, who was desirous of realizing a private perquisite for himself; and, as the presence of perfect strangers, in an assemblage of private individuals, was felt disagreeable, they were requested by Mr. Lewis, the steward for the day, to quit the vessel; but this they refused, considering that they were not treated with becoming *courtesy.* On reaching Putney, a sculler was called, and they were requested to go into the boat which came alongside. To this they objected, and would insist on accompanying the party to Richmond. This, of course, produced altercation; and, at last, it became necessary to force the attorney into the boat, in doing which he offered every resistance, and, as he said, had his coat, his shirt, and his *hide,* torn. The short-hand-writer also made a show of resistance; but finding he had but little chance of remaining, he also made his *exit,* first receiving the card of a gentleman named Hogg who was on board. On reaching Putney, true to their character, they ran about, seeking *gentlemanly* satisfaction through the medium of a Magistrate, but they could not find his worship at home, and were thus prevented from getting a *warrant*; and were also deprived of a dinner to which they had been invited at Richmond; and which was no small mortification to a short-hand-writer and an attorney in the long vacation. They were determined, however, to lose nothing by "their motion," and accordingly Mr. Dean, the attorney, brought his action in the Court of Common Pleas, on Wednesday, against Mr. Hogg and Mr. Lewis (the latter gentleman never having laid hands upon him), for the assault; and Mr. Walsh played first fiddle as a witness to the transaction.—Mr. Serjeant Spankie, for the defendants, made a humourous address, in which he accounted for the natural antipathy of the social water party to the presence of an attorney and a short-hand-writer; to the first, from the well-known superstitious apprehension among sailors, that with a lawyer on board it was rather problematical where the vessel might go, in the event of an accident; and the latter, as the guests might be a little poetical in their effusions, it might not be desirable to have their flights of imagination transferred to black and white—perhaps, to be brought up in judgment against them on some future occasion.—The Judge held, however—we think, erroneously—that the hiring the vessel to carry a party of ladies and gentlemen to Richmond, where the crew navigating it were the servants of the owners, did not give the defendants the legal possession of the vessel, any more than hiring all the places in a stage-coach gave the passengers the possession of the coach. It still remained, in point of law, in the owners by their servants, and they alone would be justified in forcing a person out of it.—The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damage, 10*l.*—The matter will gain be brought before the Court: but we are at a loss to discover the principle upon which a party, engaging a boat for their own especial and exclusive use, have not the right to kick any impertinent scoundrel out of it, who, when duly apprized of his unwelcome obtrusion, thinks proper, in violation of every feeling of good manners and decency, to remain, because he has previously bribed some fellow on board with the promise of eighteen-pence to permit him to stop. Dean and Walsh could not be ignorant that they had poked their noses into a private party, and on having them pulled, they could not feel surprise; but *our* surprise ceases when we find these *gentlemen* seeking *professional* satisfaction. It was surmised, when they so strenuously resisted the summary ejectment to which they were subjected, that they belonged to the *swell mob*; but now it turns out that they had no pretensions to the title of *swells* of any description—unless Dean can be called a *swell lawyer,* and Walsh a *swell scribe,* and the Lord deliver all water parties from such *swells*—*Bell's Life in London, June* 30,

THE IMPRISONMENT OF SILVIO PELLICO.

Here is a narrative, which, by the various feelings it must stir up in the breast of every reader, by its curiosity as an experiment upon human nature, and by its admirable moral effect on the heart, is entitled to hold a lasting place among the works that have instructed and interested mankind. A poet, a man of genius, of piety, of deep-seated benevolence of disposition, is seized by the order of a harsh and arbitrary government; he is tormented with inquisitorial examinations; he is denied the privilege of communicating with any save his gaolers; he is handed from dungeon to dungeon; sometimes it is light he is deprived of, sometimes it is food; his health sinks under the torture of a hunger, the plague of insects, the suffocation of heated or impure atmosphere; lying upon the bare boards, chained, tossing with fever, or sunk in utter debility, exciting even the compassion of hardened keepers and brutal sentinels: still, through all the mind—the indomitable mind—triumphs; hope, prayer, the resources of a fertile fancy, the ingenuity with which he avails himself of the faint glimpses he gets of his race, by which he contrives to keep up that connexion with humanity which seems necessary to the preservation of reason—all these carry him through ten years of moral and physical torture. The body had nearly given way; life had almost slipped from its feeble embrace; but the mind, though varying in its mood, though subject too to various attacks of disease and strange fluctuations, was preserved in all its vigour, and was doubtless the salt that rescued the substance from the rottenness of death.

Tales of imprisonment have always been favourite food for the imagination, and a virtuous source of sympathy. The narrators, it is true, have rarely been qualified to do justice to their experience; and the interest of others has chiefly turned upon the chances of escape. Anecdotes have, however, been preserved of the occupations and the amusements of those long secluded from intercourse with their kind; and these never fail to make a deep impression upon the mind of both youth and age. In no work does there occur so many curious stories of the schemes the poor prisoner was driven upon to prevent his mind from preying upon itself—so many touching anecdotes of the value of sympathy, be it with a spider or a rat—so many pleasing proofs of the necessity to the soul of having communion with its like—so many affecting and impassioned accounts of efforts made even in the depths of a dungeon, or under the burning Leads of Venice, to retain still some link, however small, with humanity—as in the Memoirs of the cruel Imprison[illegible] of this Italian gentleman, the celebr[illegible] of *Francesca da Rimini.*

Points of this kind occur in[illegible] reader will never forget th[illegible] Angiola, the gaoler's da[illegible] mitted to bring the[illegible] of coffee,—who l[illegible] creature now[illegible]

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stop to tell the story of her love, as to a confessor; and above all, the history of his own feelings towards the poor girl,—his first indifference to her, his low opinion of her personal appearance, his change as his imprisonment lengthened, until, when he had long been removed from the sight of other women, he began to discover that she was lovely, beautiful, graceful, in short that she was necessary to him, even beyond his idea of liberty: and after all, there was no love, no passion—this was otherwise bestowed; but she was a human being—his sympathy with her was a sort of moral life.

Every page is full of instruction. When removed from an apartment in which he had suffered all descriptions of personal misery—suffocated, devoured by gnats and bugs, eaten up by fever—into a larger and more airy one, he could hardly bear to quit it: he had become used to his misery in it; he had a thousand associations with every corner of it; he left behind his stock of ants who looked to him for their daily food; and the spider, his grand ally against the gnats, with whom he had long kept up an intimate friendship.

It was under these Leads that, being denied paper except on certain conditions, he planed his little deal table with a piece of broken glass, and covered it all over with his writings, his biography, his observations on the world and society, his maxims, his consolatory remarks, his inmost reflections. These he would conceal with a cloth, as the goaler approached; and having read and reread them with the greatest care, after correcting them and committing them to memory, he would again erase the whole, and prepare his table for the reception of another volume. Such is the necessity for mental occupation when the mind is once awake. Ignorance sinks into idiocy under such circumstances: but the cultivated intellect seeks relief in activity.

But the dungeons of the Austrians castle of Spielberg far exceeded the horrors of even the Leads of Venice. The food was scanty and uneatible; the air was damp and mephitic; the confinement was rigorous beyond any ever inflicted on the most atrocious felons by civilized authorities. The lungs of the Italian gentlemen confined there broke up, and death came to their relief; or incurable disorders were produced, which, if they did not wholly kill, nearly made life unendurable, and ultimately must shorten it. Sores burst out over the body; the glands swelled; and the chains were buried in erysipelatous tumours. Maroncelli the poet, the intimate friend of Pellico, had his leg amputated in the prison; Otterboni and Vilia, his other friends, died under its hardships; he himself survived at the expense of an asthma, and suffering which beggars description. When the prisoners were found to be so ill as to demand perpetual attention, the Emperor granted the boon of their being confined in pairs, that they might wait on each other. Pellico and Maroncelli were locked in the same dungeon. The Emperor did not know the luxury he was despensing: the joy was almost beyond their strength. Of the longing for even a look of sympathy from a fellow being, some idea may be formed from Pellico's chagrin when the gruff sentinel stationed to pace backwards and forwards in the passage into which the door of his dungeon opened, would not look at him as he put his face to the grating: he says he felt the passion of grief which a disappointed lover would feel when he is turned away from the object of his affection—the sentinel, all the while, being some brutal private soldier, cursing and smoking, and hammering at the dungeon-door, when, either in mirth or in woe, any inmate sung a stave of some Italian ditty, or even spoke aloud to himself. Equally interesting is the contrivance by which Otterboni and Pellico, inmates of adjoining cells, contrived to climb up to a spot where, though unseen by each other, they could hear their mutual whispers. And beautiful are the conversations that were thus held in this most unhappy condition. But affliction, however bitter, has a fine and purifying influence upon the philosopher and the Christian: there could be no heroism without suffering—it is the tyrant and oppressor that makes the patriot.

Ultimately, the cruel rules of the Austrian goals were suspended, to save the lives of Pellico and his friend. They were permitted to walk in the fresh air of the prison court! here was exquisite pleasure! their guards permitted conversation; the country could be beheld; children even were playing about; by accident they got opportunities of listening to a salutation or a blessing from some inmate of the garrison. Such grand privileges had a speedy effect. Maroncelli's sores dried up; he moved actively on his crutches; and, though his magnificent features were eaten up and his frame was mutilated, his spirits rose. Pellico's fever left him; his vomitings ceased; he could eat; and the Emperor sent an order, that he should have something from the superintendent's own kitchen. Immortal benevolence! when will Pellico be grateful enough!

There is not a breath of anger, rancour, or any unchristian feeling, in this work from end to end. Every word falls liks aquafortis on the heart of the reader; but it is the power of truth that he feels; there is not even a breath of complaint—no, nor even a word against injustice—not a breathing of politics. What if such a work as this could be fairly infused, with all its details, into an imperial mind? No tyrant, much less a good natured old *peterfamilias*, ...uld understand the nature of the cruel... had been sanctioning ordaining, without ... some of the pangs he had caused to

... forbidden in Italy. Well it ... could *do* these things, ...e them told. The Em... permitted to see the ... permitted to see the emaciated author when he was visiting the gardens of Schoenbrun on his way home. The moral change worked in Pellico is such, that we doubt whether he is conscious that his story is a fell blow to the despotic power of Austria. It is probable that he has so benefited morally, by seclusion, discipline, and the advantage of viewing all personal qualities in a spot were vanity is absolutely cut off and dried up, that he thinks his work only calculated to exhibit the sweet uses of adversity. Be this as it may, the friends of freedom cannot use a more powerful weapon against despotism than this volume. For after all, what was the offence of Silvio Pellico? what dire treason was he guilty of (what black act had he meditated?—He was a member of a secret society, the object of which was to improve the political condition of his country.

THE FINANCE AND STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE BRITISH EMPIRE

Is the result of much painstaking and research. The work is divided into sections, to each of which is appended a crowd of tables, many consisting of official documents, some being extracted from satistical works of scarcity or great price, and others complied from these sources of information by the author himself. The first section describes the rise and progress of our Taxation, Revenue, and Expenditure, from the earliest period to the present time. The second contains a history of the Funding System and the National Debt The third is devoted to an elaborate investigation of the statistics of the empire, including India and the Colonies; and an inquiry into the amount of its capital, population &c. &c. At the close of the third section, our guide deserts us. He ceases to narrate the plans of others; he has a project of his own. It is not to set the Thames on fire, but to pay off the National Debt!

This project we notice in another place. We may here take advantage of the labours of Pablo Pebrer, to exhibit a summary of the expenditure in the cause of Glory since the "Glorious Revolution, and to show the gradual increase of the public burdens from that event. It should be observed, that the expenditure previous to the reign of George the third, is for the *extra* expenses of the wars; that of George the third, for the whole of the military and naval expenses up to 1815. The table of the receipts excludes, we believe, the Irish revenue for the whole period, certainly during the reign of the Third of the Georges; and only exhibits, moreover, the *net* receipts. As the cost of collection and other charges upon the gross revenue are at present about one tenth of the whole income, some ten per cent. should be added to the sum total of the second table to get the full amount which has been drawn by taxation from the British people since William of Nassau first landed upon our shores.

COST OF THE WARS SINCE THE REVOLUTION,

William III.	£30,448,382
Queen Anne	43,270,003
George I.	6,048,267
George II.	157,685,685
George III.	1,050,823,396
	£1,288,275,733

PUBLIC REVENUE (EXCLUSIVE OF LOANS) FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE YEAR 1815.

William III.	£48,953,381
Anne	62,520,377
George I.	77,000,067
George II.	217,217,301
George III. (up to 1815)	1,386,468,446
	£1,792,159,572

MORREL'S VOYAGES—BOAT IN A GALE.

"Not receiving any answer to our signal-guns, we turned the boat's head to windward, took in the sails, and pulled towards the island; making, however, but very little headway. In this manner we proceeded until it began to grow dark, which, in this latitude and at that season, was at half-past ten, P. M. At this time the haze opened a little, so that we obtained a sight of the schooner bearing S. W. five miles to windward, under a heavy press of sail, with her larboard tacks on board. The island now bore W. by S. distant seven miles, as we had gained about two miles, inshore.

"The wind had now increased to a perfect gale, and our situation every moment became more and more critical. Presuming that Capt. Johnson did not see the boat, and finding that we were rapidly losing ground, the crew became very much disheartened. The snow storm again set in, thicker than ever, so that we soon lost sight both of land and vessel. The gale continued to increase in violence, and the waves in magnitude, so that it was almost impossible to keep the boat's head to windward. I now found it absolutely necessary to adopt some other method to keep her in that position than merely hanging upon our oars: for, unless her head was pointed to the seas, she would inevitably fill. To prevent such a catastrophe, I fortunately hit upon the following expedient.

"We bent or fastened one end of the boat's warp to the five seal skins we had taken in the afternoon, and at about three fathoms' distance from the skins, we secured the oars to the same cord. In order to prevent the latter proving too buoyant, we leaded them with the boat's anchor, secured by what cordage we could command, such as the halyards and sheets of our sails. As soon as the rude apparatus was completed, we committed it to the waves, paying out about twenty fathoms of the warp, which we secured to the bow and stern thwarts, keeping it well parcelled in the chucks, to prevent its chafing. When this was all properly arranged, we stowed ourselves in the centre of the boat, and soon found that one man could now keep her free, by bailing only half his time, although the sea ran excessively heavy, and the gale blew with such violence that it was almost impossible to breathe while looking to windward.

"Still, however, our little boat made very good weather of it. The oil which worked from the blubber attached to the skin so smoothed the rough billows that not a sea broke near the boat. For the space of twenty-four hours we thus rode by our floating anchor, in a tremendous gale of wind, a very heavy sea, and a violent snow storm. During this time we must have drifted to leeward at least fifty miles, as there was no land in sight when the storm abated, and the weather became clear. Our newly-discovered island could have been easily discerned at the distance of forty miles.

"Although the storm had abated, our situation was still extremely perilous. We had neither provisions nor quadrant on board the boat, in the high latitude of 60° 30' and were, in fact distitute of every thing necessary to extricate ourselves from this awkward predicament. To add to the difficulties and dangers which surrounded us, the feet, hands, and ears of the crew began to be frozen. I now found myself compelled to exercise some severity towards the poor fellows, in order to prevent their perishing with the cold. That treacherous and horrid drowsiness which is ever the precursor of death by freezing, came over them with almost resistless force, and I knew that he who slept would wake no more. I therefore adopted every method I could think of to arouse their almost dormant faculties, and could only succeed by exciting same turbulent passion. I also compelled them to dip their hands and feet into the water every few minutes, to prevent their freezing any more, as I, who set the salutary example, escaped the slightest touch of the frost. The moment I felt a sensation of numbness in my extremities, I dipped the affected part in the salt-water, and the feeling was almost immediately removed.

"On the 3d of December, at nine o'clock, A. M. the gale subsided, and was succeeded by fair weather. We now weighed our floating anchor, the wind having shifted to the south, and again set sail in search of our new island. The course we steered was W. S. W., running at the rate of five miles an hour, until two o'clock the next morning, December 4th; when to our unspeakable joy, we found ourselves close in with our little island, which we had left two days before. At four o'clock, A. M., we had the additional pleasure of discovering the schooner to the eastward steering directly for the island, and at half-past six we were once more safe on the bright decks of the Wasp, where my brave boat's crew received the cordial embraces of their sympathizing shipmates It was necessary, however, that this interchange of congratulation should be abridged, as my men were much frost-bitten, and quite exhausted for the want of food and rest, the little bread we had on board the boat being completely soaked with the salt-water."—*Nautical Mag. for June.*

THE "MAIDEN" AND "GUILLOTINE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR.

Turning over the first volume of the new and very beautiful edition of *Sir Walter Scott's Poetical Works*, which has just made its appearance my attention was arrested by the following at page 148. The text mentions that the Earl of Morton "was forced to bend his neck to an engine of death, the use of which he himself had introduced into Scotland." And a note of the author adds—"A rude sort of guillotine, called the *Maiden*. The implement is now in possession of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries."

["By a curious coincidence, one of the very first that suffered by the *guillotine* is said to have been the surgeon who invented and gave his name to the more celebrated *Maiden*."—ED.]

Looking to the quarter from which this note proceeds (Mr. Lockhart, editor of the *Quarterly Review*), I was hardly prepared for such utter ingnorance and carelessness of historical facts as the statement here made exhibits. If editors *will* write notes and comments on matters that really require none, they should at least take the trouble of satisfying themselves of the value of the authority, before they commit themselves to such *hearsay* stories as this. My memory satisfied me that the statement was entirely unfounded; but, in order to refresh it, I had recourse to my unfailing guide in such case—the *Biographie Universelle*—and there found the information which entirely destroys every part and particle of this "curious coincidence." As the matter itself is really interesting, and many persons are probably labouring under the same "vulgar error" which Mr. Lockhart has here propagated,—and which, unfortunately the wide circulation of the book, when it appears will tend to diffuse still more extensively,—I have taken the trouble to translate that portion of the life of Dr. Guillotin, in the *Biographie Universalle*, which relates to this matter; and hope that you will give early insertion to it in your valuable columns, in order to put an effectual stop to the further dissemination of an unfounded calumny on the memory of a very worthy man.

I am Sir your constant reader,
SEPTUAGENARIUS.

For the sake of those who may not have access to the original, it may be premised, that Dr. Guillotin was one of the most distinguished physicians of the French capital; that he was one of the Royal Commissioners appointed to investigate the doctrine of animal Magnetism put forth by Mesmer, and the one who principally contributed to detect and expose that imposture; that he embraced the cause of the Revolution with ardour, and was elected one of the Deputies to the National Assembly, by his fellow-citizens of the capital. He was then upwards of fifty years of age.

"Guillotin conducted himself with moderation in the National assembly; he directed his attention there to different objects of public utility, among others to the plan for the organization of the faculty of Medicine; and he took a part in the most remarkable resolutions of that body when it became the Constituent Assembly. After it had decided that crimes were *personal*, Guillotin proposed to substitute decapitation for other punishments, on the ground that in the opinion of Frenchmen, that species of death did not attach infamy to the family of the criminal. The proposition was adopted: its author then pointed out a machine, which had been long known,* as proper for the infliction of death, without giving any pain to the sufferer. Men of the best character at that time applauded the humane motives of the philanthrophic Deputy, in selecting this instrument of punishment. Unfortunately for Guillotin, some wags gave his name to the machine of which he was not the inventor, and which he had only brought into notice. Still more unfortunately this machine became, in the hands of the ruffians who were masters of France during two years—the duration of which was equivalent to more than two centuries—the instrument of the most horrible vengeance, of the most odious crimes; and Guillotin, who was himself imprisoned, and ready to figure as a victim in the daily scenes of carnage with which our infamous tyrants glutted themselves, had a thousand times to grieve at seeing his name attached to the devastating axe with which the cannibals had armed their executioners. One feels astonished that Guillotin had not solicited permission from the Government to relinquish a name which from that time must have been unsupportable to him. After the termination of his political career, Guillotin resumed the functions of a physician, which it would have been perhaps better for his own repose if he had never quitted. He enjoyed, up to his last moments, the esteem of all who knew him. His love for his profession suggested to him the idea of the medical association that still exists in Paris under the name of the *Academy of Medicine*, in which were united his old colleagues of the Faculty of Paris and other physicians worthy of being associated with them. Dr. Guillotin died on the 26th of May 1814, aged seventy-six. His *Funeral Eulogium* by Dr. Bourrie, his friend and fellow-student, was published at paris in the same year."—*Sdectors, May* 1

A SINGULAR CHARACTER.—"On coming down the Miramichi (says Mr. Macgregor, in his Travels through New Brunswick), in the autumn of 1828, from where the road from the river St. John joins the Miramichi, about eighty miles above Chatham, I was astonished at the unexpected progress made during so short a perjod in the cultivation of the soil. Near where the road parts off for Fredericktown, an American, possessing a full share of the adventurous activity of the citizens of the United States, has established himself. He told me that when he planted himself there, seven years before, he was not worth a shilling. He has now (1829) more than three hundred acres under cultivation, an immense flock of sheep, horses, several yokes of oxen, milch cows, swine, and poultry. He has a large ... conveniently furnished in ... his family and a numerou... or two other houses, ... trip hammer, worked ... mill, and two saw-... Near these, he sho... said he erected ... school and chapel ... and on which ben... resemble the pit ... that all preachers ... come to the use i... lic Priest, a Presb... preacher, should e... to sat at his hous... pel, with equal sa... showed me his barn ... containing about nin... that grew on a spot ... pointed out to me. ... more than read and w... his manners are quite unpolished, but not rude; yet he had a wonderful readiness of address, and, as far as related to his own pursuits, quick powers of invention and application. He raised large crops, ground his own corn, manufactured the flax he cultivated and the wool of his sheep into coarse cloths; sold the provisions which his farm produced, and rum and British goods to the lumberers; kept a tavern; employed lumberers in the woods, and received timber also in payment for whatever he sold. He made the axes and other tools required by the lumberers at his forge; he ate, gambled, and associated with his own labourers, and with the lumberers, and all others who made his house a kind of rallying point; he appeared, however, to be a sober man, and a person who had in view an object of gain in every thing he engaged in: he talked much in praise of the rich interior country, and how rapidly it would be settled and cultivated if possessed by the Americans."

* Upon this machine termed *Mannaia*, in Italian and which is engraved in the *Symbolicæ Quæstiones* of Achilles Bocchius, 4to., 1555, see the *Travels of Father Labat in Italy*.

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